

F00141

F00141

NOAA FORM 76-35A	
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE	
DESCRIPTIVE REPORT	
Field Examination	
Type of Survey	
Field No.	
Registry No.	F00144
LOCALITY	
Maryland	
State	
Chesapeake Bay	
General Locality	
San Marcos Wreck	
Sublocality	
.....	
<hr/> 1956 <hr/>	
CHIEF OF PARTY	
.....	
LIBRARY & ARCHIVES	
DATE	

NOTE: A new system for registering Field Examinations (FE's) was established in 1980. All FE's are now consecutively numbered as shown hereon. The date shown in the new format is the actual date of survey. This material was previously registered as: FE No.7 1956

J. O. Cowie
J. O. Cowie
22/MEK
S-1-CO
wasB

10 September 1956

To: Commanding Officer
USC&GSS COWIE
102 West Olney Road
Norfolk 10, Virginia

Subject: Additional investigation, San Marcos wreck

Your letter of 24 August 1956 concerning the discrepancy between your location and the 1950 location of the San Marcos wreck has been received.

The United States Government is involved in a court case resulting from a small craft striking the San Marcos wreck. Therefore, this office desires that you return to the wreck location between now and the end of the season when visibility is suitable, and observe a complete round of angles to all objects visible which have been located by triangulation. If practicable, and visible, the objects observed shall include:

- Windmill Point Lighthouse
- Kilmarnock Municipal water tank
- Reedville Municipal water tank
- Great Wicomico River Lighthouse
- Bulleye
- Tangier Island Swain Memorial Church spire
- Tangier Sound Lighthouse
- Watts Island Lighthouse

gone
It is necessary that the position of this wreck be fixed beyond doubt as it may affect the decision of the court.

(Signed) H. Arnold Karo

Director

cc. Norfolk District Officer
Chart Division

Field Examination No. F.E. 7 (1956)

The purpose of the field examination was to verify the position of the San Marcos Wreck and the wreck buoy reported in Chart Letter 724 (1956) which differed with the position previously reported in F. E. 3 (1950). Sextant angles taken at the wreck and wreck buoy were scribed on plastic and an adjusted position from observed angles was plotted on a metal mounted sheet.

The position of the wreck and wreck buoy determined by the present investigation verified the position reported in Chart Letter 724 (1956) and supersedes the position determined in F. E. 3 (1950). The present position of the wreck also verifies the triangulation position Texas Stack 1911.

R.H. Carstens

R. H. Carstens
10/19/56

There is a plotting sheet for this filed in vault.
^(large metal mount)

W.A. Bruder

LIST OF DIRECTIONS

Computations by
Geodesy

Station San Marcos Wreck State _____

Chief of party _____ Date _____

Computed by _____

Observer _____ Instrument _____

Checked by _____

OBSERVED STATION	Observed direction	Eccentric reduction	Sea level reduction*	Station Adjusted	
				Corrected direction with zero initial	Adjusted direction*
KILMARNOCK MUNI WATER TANK	0 00 00.00			0 00 00.00	
REEDVILLE MUNI WATER TANK	39 16	17	13	39 17	
SMITH POINT LIGHTHOUSE				64 30	
BULLEYE	100 23	23	11	100 24	
TANGIER ID, SWAIN MEM. CH., SPIRE	124 10	07	55	124 11	
TANGIER SOUND LIGHTHOUSE	141 36	35	18	141 39	↖
BUOY	289 35	44	43	289 53	
HORIZON CL L	70 10 359° 45'	08 52'	57 40	70 07	

Do not use these computations
to observed angle SPIRE to
TANG in error

* These columns are for office use and should be left blank in the field.

Station: Ken

State: Maryland

Chief of party: C. V. H.

Date: 1917

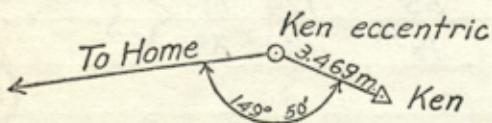
Observer: C. V. H.

Instrument: No. 168

Computed by: O. P. S.

Checked by: W. F. R.

OBSERVED STATION	Observed direction	Eccentric reduction	Sea level reduction	Corrected direction with zero initial	Adjusted direction
Chevy	° ' "	' "	"	° ' "	' "
Tank west of Δ Dulce	0 00 00.00	- 7.31		0 00 00.00	
Ken (center), 3.469 meters	29 03 37.0	-1 09.8		29 02 34.5	
Forest Glen standpipe	176 42				
Home	313 24 53.0	+3 01.2		313 28 01.5	
Bureau of Standards, wireless pole	326 31 30.21	+ 31.93		326 32 09.45	
Reno	352 17 20.8	+ 5.7		352 17 33.8	
Reference mark, 16.32 m	357 28 48.63	- 1.16		357 28 54.78	
	358 31 20				



This form, with the first three and fifth columns properly filled out and checked, must be furnished by field parties. To be acceptable it must contain every direction observed at the station.

It should be used for observations with both repeating and direction theodolites.

The directions at only one station should be placed on a page.

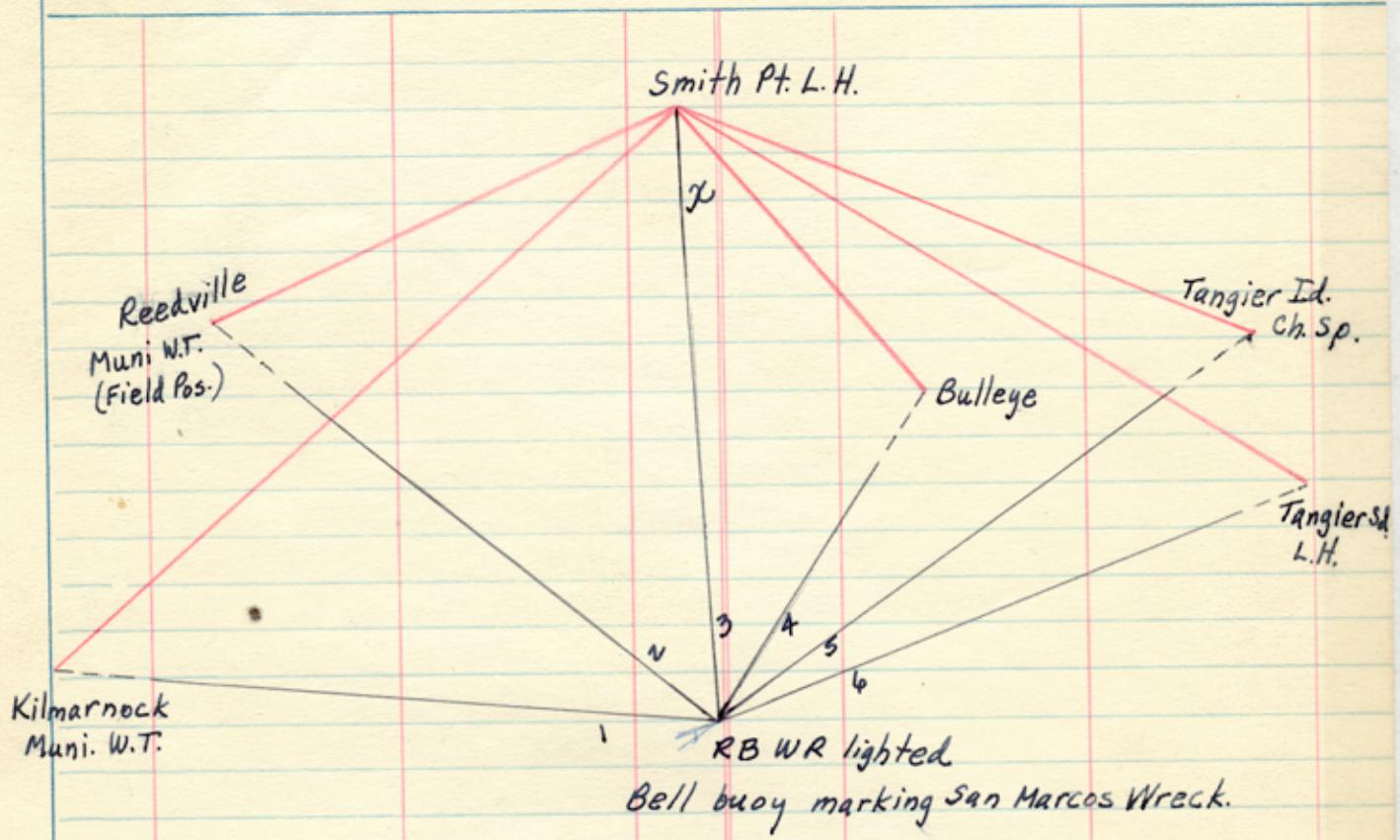
If a repeating theodolite is used, do not abstract the angles in tertiary triangulation. The local adjustment corrections (to close horizon only) are to be written in the Horizontal Angle Record, and the List of Directions is to be made from that record directly.

Choose as an initial for Form 24A some station involved in the local adjustment, and preferably one which has been used as an initial for a round of directions on objects not in the main scheme. Use but one initial at a station. Call the direction of the initial $0^{\circ} 00' 00.00$, and by applying the corrected angles to this, fill in opposite each station its direction reckoned clockwise around the whole circumference regardless of the direction of graduation of the instrument. The clockwise reckoning is necessary for uniformity and to make the directions comparable with azimuths.

If a station has been occupied eccentrically, reduce to the center and enter in this form, in ink, the resulting corrections to the observed directions in the column provided for them. If an eccentric reduction is necessary, but not made in the field, leave the column blank. If the station was occupied centrally, and no eccentric reduction is required, put dashes in the column to show that no corrections are necessary.

Directions in the main scheme should be entered to hundredths of seconds in first-order triangulation; otherwise to tenths only. Points observed upon but once, direct and reverse, should be carried to tenths in first-order and second-order triangulation, and to even seconds only in third-order triangulation. In general, but two uncertain figures should be given.

It is recommended that the following simple plan of observing be used with a repeating instrument: Measure each single angle in the scheme at each station and the outside angle necessary to close the horizon. Measure no sum angles. Follow each measurement of every angle immediately by a measurement of its complement. Six repetitions are to constitute a measurement. The local adjustment will consist simply of the distribution of the error of closure of the horizon.



	4.403279	4.142384	
$\frac{+x}{+1-3}$	42 26	9.8291312 +2.30 -1+3 64 30	9.9554882 +1.00
$-3+4$	35 54	9.7681735 +2.91 + $\frac{-x}{3-4}$ 124 41	9.9150354 -1.46
	4.0005837	4.0129076	

$$A - O = -12323.9 + 0.84(x) + 3.30(1) - 4.75(3) + 1.45(4)$$

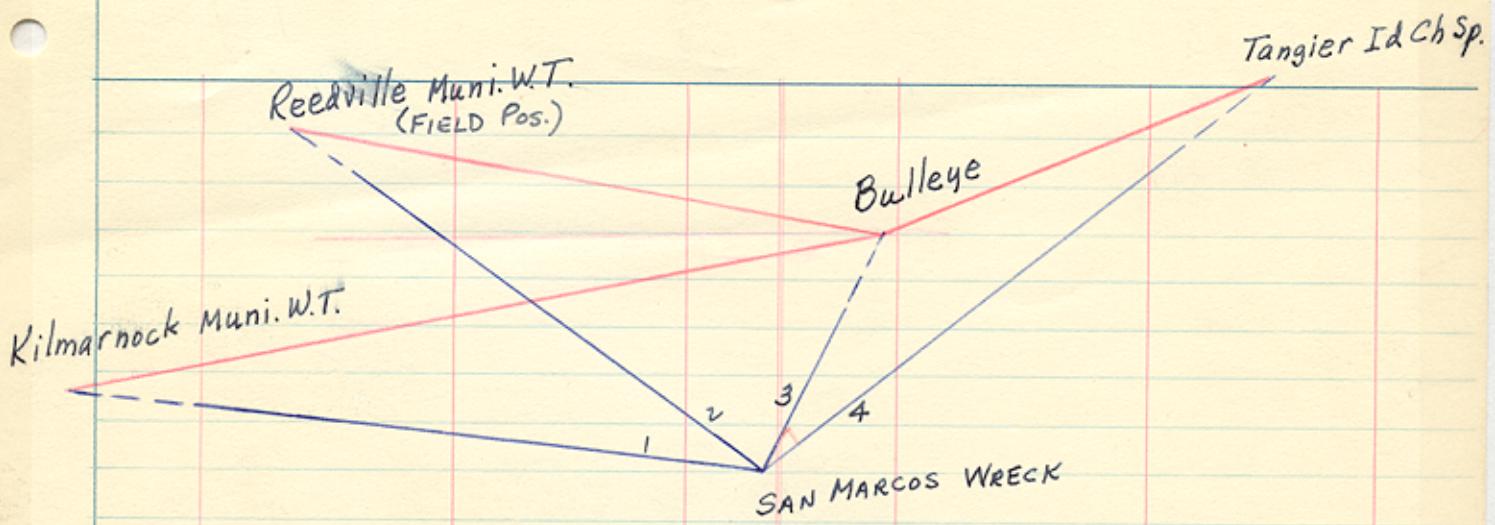
	3.969558 ³	4.142384	
$\frac{+x}{+2-3}$	66 42	9.9630538 +0.91 -2+3 25 13	9.6294529 +4.47
$-3+4$	35 54	9.7681735 +2.91 + $\frac{-x}{3-4}$ 124 41	9.9150354 -1.46
	3.7007856	3.6868723	

$$B - O = +13913.3 - 0.55(x) + 5.38(2) - 6.83(3) + 1.45(4)$$

	4.403279	4.251579	
$\frac{+x}{+1-3}$	42 26	9.8291312 +2.30 -1+3 64 30	9.9554882 +1.00
$-3+5$	59 41	9.9361360 +1.23 + $\frac{-x}{3-5}$ 79 38	9.9928522 +0.38
	4.1685462	4.1999194	

$$C - O = -31373.2 + 2.68(x) + 3.30(1) - 4.91(3) + 1.61(5)$$

1.527



Pos geographic plot
confid'ns

			4.403279				4.324464
+ χ	42	26	9.8291312	+2.30	-1+3	64 30	9.9554882 +1.00
-3+6	77	09	9.9889849	+0.48	$\frac{-3}{+3}$	71 56	9.9780418 +0.69
			4.2213951				4.2579940

$$D - O = -36598.9 + 2.99(\chi) + 3.30(1) - 4.47(3) + 1.17(6)$$

A & B $+1.527272727$ $+21249.4 - 0.84\chi + 8.22(2) - 10.43(3) + 2.21(4)$
 $1 - O = +8925.5 + 3.30(1) + 8.22(2) - 15.18(3) + 3.66(4)$

3.190476190* A & C $+39319.1 - 2.68(4) - 10.53(1) + 15.15(3) - 4.63(4)$
 $2 - O = +7945.9 - 7.23(1) + 10.24(3) - 4.63(4) + 1.61(5)$

1.115671641 C & D $+35002.2 - 2.99\chi - 3.68(1) + 5.48(3) - 1.80(5)$
 $3 - O = -1596.7 - 0.38(1) + 1.01(3) - 1.80(5) + 1.17(6)$

	1	2	3	V's	adopt. V's.
1	+3.30	-7.23	-0.38	+993.915	+ 16.56'
2	+8.22			-1216.102	- 20.27'
3	-15.18	+10.24	+1.01	+257.615	+ 4.29'
4	+3.66	-4.63		+464.911	+ 7.75'
5		+1.61	-1.80	-773.417	-12.89'
6			+1.17	+275.251	+ 4.59'
χ				+11420.9'	+190.34'

TRIANGLE COMPUTATION USING TWO SIDES AND INCLUDED ANGLE

(for calculating machine computation)

$$\left[\cot B_p = \left(\frac{a}{b} - \cos C_p \right) / \sin C_p; \quad c = \frac{a \sin C_p}{\sin A_p} \right]^*$$

C_s	° ' "	a	Log m
Sph. excess		b	Log sin C_s
$\frac{3}{3}$		$\frac{a}{b}$	Log a
C_p		1.82345497	Log b
B_p	28 09 24.6	$\cos C_p = 0.04317378$	
$B_p + C_p$		$\frac{a}{b} - \cos C_p = 1.86662875$	Log sph. ex.
A_p		$\sin C_p = 0.99906758$	Sph. excess
		$\cot B_p^{**} = 1.86837086$	

(Sketch)

CHECK COMPUTATION

NO.	STATION	SPHERICAL ANGLE	SPHERICAL EXCESS	PLANE ANGLE AND DISTANCE	LOGARITHM
2-3					4.468141
1 Smith Pt. L.H.	92 28 28.0				0.0004051
2 Bulleye	59 22 07.4				9.9347327
3 Kilmarnock Muni. W.T.	28 09 24.6				9.6738377
1-3				25309.234	4.403279
1-2				13879.824	4.142384
Bulleye-Kilmarnock Muni. W.T.	71° 00' 41.3"				
Kil. M. W.T. - Bulleye	250° 49' 05.9"				
2-3					
1					
2					
3					
1-3					
1-2					

*The subscripts s and p on this form refer to spherical and plane angles respectively.

**When B_p is very small, yielding a large value for $\cot B_p$, use the reciprocal of this formula to give $\tan B_p$.

COMPUTATION OF TRIANGLES

State _____

	Station	Observed angle	Corr' n	Spher' l angle	Spher' l excess	Plane angle and distance	Logarithm
	2-3						4.403279
-1+3	1 Buoy	64 30	-12.3'	64° 17.7'	0.045256		
	2 Kil. Muni. W.T.	(42 26)	+3° 22.6'	45° 48.6'	9.855539		
-x	3 Smith Pt L.H.	73 04	-3° 10.3'	69° 53.7'	9.972695		
	1-3					4.30406	
	1-2					4.42122	
	2-3						3.9695583
-2+3	1 Buoy	25 13	+24.6'	25° 37.6'	0.364008		
	2 Reedville Muni W.T.	(66 42)	+2° 45.7'	69° 27.7'	9.971479		
-x	3 Smith Pt. L.H.	88 05	-3° 10.3'	84° 54.7'	9.998285		
	1-3					4.30504	
	1-2					4.33185	
	2-3						4.142384
-3+4	1 Buoy	35 54	+3.5'	35° 57.5'	0.231216		
+x	2 Smith Pt. L.H.	19 25	+3° 10.3'	22° 35.3'	9.584453		
	3 Bulleye	(124 41)	-3° 13.8'	121° 27.2'	9.930982		
	1-3					3.95805	
	1-2					4.30458	
	2-3						4.251579
-3+5	1 Buoy	59 41	-17.2'	59° 23.8'	0.065142		
+x	2 Smith Pt. L.H.	40 41	+3° 10.3'	43° 51.3'	9.840630		
	3 Tangier Id Ch Sp.	(79 38)	-2° 53.1'	76° 44.9'	9.988279		
	1-3					4.15735	
	1-2					4.30500	

COMPUTATION OF TRIANGLES

State _____

	Station	Observed angle	Corr'n	Spher'l angle	Spher'l excess	Plane angle and distance	Logarithm
	2-3						
-3+6	1 Buoy	77 09	+ 0.3'			77° 09.3	0.011006
+X	2 Smith Pt. L.H.	30 55	+3° 10.3			34° 05.3	9.748553
	3 Tangier Sd. L.H.	(71 56)) -3° 10.6			68° 45.4	9.969439
	1-3						4.08402
	1-2						4.30491
	2-3						4.30472
	1						
	2						
	3						
	1-3						
	1-2						
	2-3						
	1						
	2						
	3						
	1-3						
	1-2						
	2-3						
	1						
	2						
	3						
	1-3						
	1-2						

COMPUTATION OF TRIANGLES

SAM MARCOS WRECK State THREE PT. FIX

	Station	Observed angle	Corr'n	Spher' l angle	Spher'l excess	Plane angle and distance	Logarithm
	2-3						4.286399
	1 WRECK	60 52 00.0					0.0587425
	2 REEDVILLE MUNI W.T.	23 40 21.1					9.6036950
	3 BULLEYE	95 27 38.9					9.9980245
	1-3						3.948836
	1-2						4.34317
	2-3						3.847375
	1 WRECK	24 06 00.0					0.3889882
	2 BULLEYE	24 50 50.1					9.9141730
	3 Tangier Id. Ch. Sp.	31 03 09.9					9.7125040
	1-3						4.15054
	1-2				8889.4		3.94887
	2-3						
	1						
	2						
	3						
	1-3						
	1-2						
	2-3						
	1						
	2						
	3						
	1-3						
	1-2						

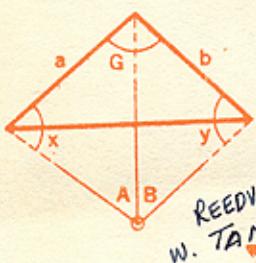
COMPUTATION OF TRIANGLES

SAN MARCOS WRECK.

State
THREE Pt FIX

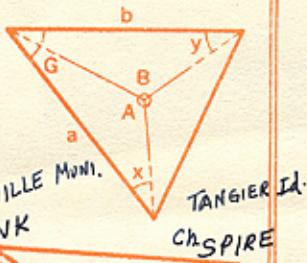
	Station	Observed angle	Corr'n	Spher'1 angle	Spher'1 excess	Plane angle and distance	Logarithm
	2-3						4.468141
1	WRECK	99 50 00.0					0.0064277
2	KILMARNOCK MUNI W.T.	17 21 36.1					9.4747625
3	BULLEYE	(62 48 23.9)					9.9491310
	1-3						3.94933
	1-2						4.42370
	2-3						3.847375
1	WRECK	24 06 00.0					0.3889882
2	BULLEYE	(24 48 37.3)					9.9143675
3	TANGIER ID.C.H. SPIRE	31 05 22.7					9.7129682
	1-3						4.15073
	1-2					8898.8	3.94933
	2-3						
1							
2							
3							
	1-3						
	1-2						
	2-3						
1							
2							
3							
	1-3						
	1-2						

SPECIAL ANGLE COMPUTATION



Case 1

$$\frac{\sin x}{\sin y} = \frac{b \sin A}{a \sin B} = \tan \alpha$$



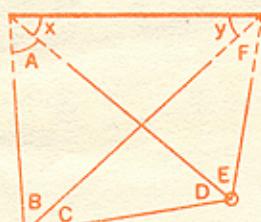
REEDVILLE MUNI.

W. TANK

CH SPIRE

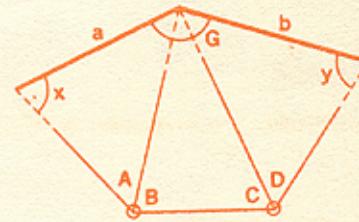
BULL

S.M. WRECK



Case 2

$$\frac{\sin x}{\sin y} = \frac{\sin A \sin C \sin E}{\sin B \sin D \sin F} = \tan \alpha$$



Case 3

$$\frac{\sin x}{\sin y} = \frac{b \sin A \sin C}{a \sin B \sin D} = \tan \alpha$$

$$\frac{1}{2}(x+y) = \begin{cases} \text{Case 1: } 180^\circ - \frac{1}{2}(A+B+G) = & 27^\circ 21' 41'' \\ \text{Case 2: } \frac{1}{2}(C+D) = & \\ \text{Case 3: } 270^\circ - \frac{1}{2}(A+B+C+D+G) = & \end{cases}$$

Leave blanks below here for values not involved in the CASE used.

$$\log b = 3.847375$$

$$\log \sin A = 9.941258$$

$$\log \sin C =$$

$$\log \sin E =$$

$$*\textcircled{1} \text{ Sum} = 3.788633$$

$$-\textcircled{2} =$$

$$\log \tan \alpha =$$

$$\alpha =$$

$$\alpha - 45^\circ =$$

$$\log \tan \frac{1}{2}(x+y) =$$

$$\log \tan(\alpha - 45^\circ) =$$

$$\text{Sum} = \log \tan \frac{1}{2}(x-y) =$$

$$\frac{1}{2}(x-y) =$$

$$\frac{1}{2}(x+y) =$$

$$x =$$

$$y =$$

$$\log a = 4.286399$$

$$\log \sin B = 9.611012$$

$$\log \sin D =$$

$$\log \sin F =$$

$$*\textcircled{2} \text{ Sum} = 3.897411$$

$$-\textcircled{1} = 3.788633$$

$$\log \tan \alpha = 0.108778$$

$$\alpha = 52^\circ 06' 05.7''$$

$$\alpha - 45^\circ = 7^\circ 06' 05.7''$$

$$\log \tan \frac{1}{2}(x+y) = 9.7139071$$

$$\log \tan(\alpha - 45^\circ) = 9.0954646$$

$$\text{Sum} = \log \tan \frac{1}{2}(y-x) = 8.8093717$$

$$\frac{1}{2}(y-x) = 3^\circ 41' 19.9''$$

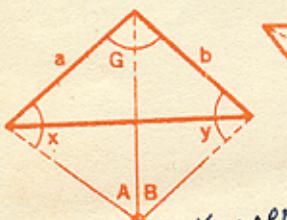
$$\frac{1}{2}(y+x) = 27^\circ 21' 41.0''$$

$$y = 31^\circ 03' 09.9''$$

$$x = 23^\circ 40' 21.1''$$

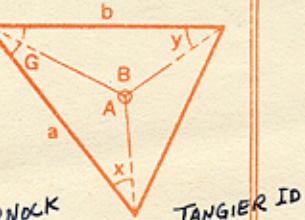
 α is an auxiliary angle needed only for the computation: it is always between 45° and 90° * Where $\textcircled{1}$ is greater than $\textcircled{2}$ use only the left side of the form below here, and vice-versa.

SPECIAL ANGLE COMPUTATION



Case 1

$$\frac{\sin x}{\sin y} = \frac{b \sin A}{a \sin B} = \tan \alpha$$

KILMARNOCK
MUNI. W.T.

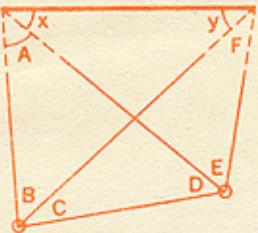
TANGIER ID

CH. SPIRE

BULL

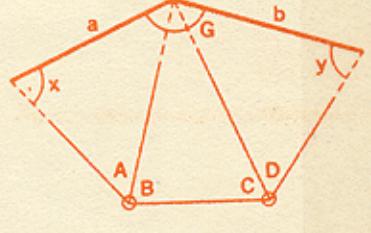
G

S.M. WRECK



Case 2

$$\frac{\sin x}{\sin y} = \frac{\sin A \sin C \sin E}{\sin B \sin D \sin F} = \tan \alpha$$



Case 3

$$\frac{\sin x}{\sin y} = \frac{b \sin A \sin C}{a \sin B \sin D} = \tan \alpha$$

$$\frac{1}{2}(x+y) = \begin{cases} \text{Case 1: } 180^\circ - \frac{1}{2}(A+B+G) = \\ \text{Case 2: } \frac{1}{2}(C+D) = \\ \text{Case 3: } 270^\circ - \frac{1}{2}(A+B+C+D+G) = \end{cases}$$

24° 13' 29.4"

Leave blanks below here for values not involved in the CASE used.

$$\log b = 4.2863.847375$$

$$\log \sin A = 10.7611283$$

$$\log \sin C = 9.993572$$

$$\log \sin E =$$

$$* \textcircled{1} \text{ Sum} = 3.840947$$

$$-\textcircled{2} =$$

$$\log \tan \alpha = \dots \quad \textcircled{1} \quad \textcircled{2} \quad \textcircled{3}$$

$$\alpha =$$

$$\alpha - 45^\circ =$$

$$\log \tan \frac{1}{2}(x+y) =$$

$$\log \tan (\alpha - 45^\circ) =$$

$$\text{Sum} = \log \tan \frac{1}{2}(x-y) = \dots \quad \textcircled{1} \quad \textcircled{2} \quad \textcircled{3}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}(x-y) =$$

$$\frac{1}{2}(x+y) =$$

$$x =$$

$$y =$$

$$\log a = 4.468141$$

$$\log \sin B = 9.6506199$$

$$\log \sin D = 9.611012$$

$$\log \sin F =$$

$$* \textcircled{2} \text{ Sum} = 4.079153$$

$$-\textcircled{1} = 3.840947$$

$$\log \tan \alpha = 0.238206$$

$$\alpha = 59^\circ 58' 47.0''$$

$$\alpha - 45^\circ = 14^\circ 58' 47.0''$$

$$\log \tan \frac{1}{2}(x+y) = 9.6531536$$

$$\log \tan (\alpha - 45^\circ) = 9.4274373$$

$$\text{Sum} = \log \tan \frac{1}{2}(y-x) = 9.0805909$$

$$\frac{1}{2}(y-x) = 6^\circ 51' 53.3''$$

$$\frac{1}{2}(y+x) = 24^\circ 13' 29.4''$$

$$y = 31^\circ 05' 22.7''$$

$$x = 17^\circ 21' 36.1''$$

 α is an auxiliary angle needed only for the computation: it is always between 45° and 90° * Where $\textcircled{1}$ is greater than $\textcircled{2}$ use only the left side of the form below here, and vice-versa.

GEOGRAPHIC POSITIONS *Revised 2-24-50*

Accession No. of Computation: 785
G 8215

Locality Chincoteague

North American 1927 Datum.

Third-order Triangulation. State Virginia

STATION	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE	ELEVATION IN METERS	AZIMUTH	BACK AZIMUTH	TO STATION	DISTANCE		
						LOGARITHM (METERS)	METERS	FEET
Chincoteague, Naval Airbase, Airway beacon, 1949 d.	37 56 43.359 75 27 47.318	1336.8 1155.4	218 20 58.5 317 47 04.7 326 25 23.5 347 40 55.6 2 06 35.7 26 11 37.9	38 21 58.3 137 50 34.1 146 25 37.8 167 41 37.6 182 06 26.1 206 09 49.0	Snead 2 Peter Testcell Easy R. M. No. 2 Oboe Arbuckle	3.583 566 4.093 452 3.011 881 3.894 674 4.014 306 3.991 814	3,833.2 12,400.9 1,027.7 7,846.5 10,334.9 9,813.3	12,576 40,685 3,372 25,743 33,907 32,196
Chincoteague, N.A.O.T.S., water tank, 1949 d.	37 56 20.782 75 28 26.834	640.7 655.3	222 04 35.9 275 57 27.2 356 31 15.6 22 32 23.0	42 06 00.1 95 58 05.8 176 31 30.3 202 30 58.4	Snead 2 Testcell Oboe Arbuckle	3.697 961 3.187 988 3.984 507 3.943 522	4,988.4 1,541.7 9,649.5 8,780.6	16,366 5,058 31,658 28,808
Chincoteague, N.A.O.T.S., control tower, 1949 d.	37 56 27.640 75 28 00.385	852.2 9.4	217 41 30.3 292 43 05.0 344 29 12.5 0 21 19.1	37 42 38.3 112 43 27.3 164 30 02.6 180 21 17.5	Snead 2 Testcell Easy R.M. No.2 Oboe	3.614 594 2.983 231 3.872 309 3.993 147	4,411.6 962.1 7,452.6 9,843.4	14,474 3,156 24,451 32,295
Hallwood, John B. Taylor Packing Co., Stack 1949 d.	37 52 30.724 75 35 31.901	947.3 779.7	205 22 45.6 207 38 31.5 278 07 01.6	25 22 51.2 27 40 36.6 98 08 14.0	Chinco S. W. Base Chinco N. E. Base Conquest	2.717 070 4.019 381 3.464 510	521.3 10,456.4 2,914.1	1,710 34,306 9,561
Joynes 2, R.M. No. 3. 1933 r. 1949 d.m.	37 41 49.498 75 36 49.077	1526.1 1202.3	207 53 56.6 319 53 36.1	27 55 49.3 139 54 41.1	Sutton Cedar	3.983 832 3.607 211	9,634.6 4,047.7	31,610 13,280
Taylor, 1849, r. 1949 d.m.	37 52 34.881 75 29 47.642	1075.4 1164.1	270 02 50.2 316 09 22.0	90 04 46.1 136 10 26.3	Easy R. N. No. 2 Oboe	3.664 131 3.567 883	4,614.6 3,697.3	15,140 12,130
Oyster, 1949 Elev. 3.1 m; 10 ft. d.m.	37 49 48.708 76 00 04.759	1501.7 116.4	328 21 34.7 108 55 55.6	148 22 18.0 288 49 11.9	Tangier 3 Smith Pt. L. H.	3.518 003 4.230 432	3,296.1 16,999.3	10,814 55,772
Mac, 1949 d.m.	37 51 07.185 75 28 03.114	221.5 83.5	199 28 47 19 28 47	19 28 47	Oboe	1.590 875	38.983	127.90
Easy, 1949 d.m.	37 52 34.536 75 26 38.651	1064.8 944.6	142 27 57	322 27 57	Easy R.M. No. 2	0.843 108	6.968	22.86
Easy R. M. No. 1, 1949 d.m.	37 52 10.684 75 26 38.652	329.4 944.7	180 00 10.7 239 10 34.2	00 00 10.6 59 13 48.1	Easy Assateague L. H.	2.866 522 3.953 242	735.398 8979.3	2412.72 29,460
✓ Gulleye, 1949 d.	37 47 55.649 76 03 50.087	1,715.7 1,225.4	130 22 48.7 287 40 11.7 261 36 56.5	310 18 29.4 57 42 29.9 84 39 57.9	Smith Point L.H. Oyster Tangier 3	4.142 384 3.814 229 3.861 726	13,879.8 6,521.2 7,273.1	45,537 21,595 23,863

8-278-2044

(example: n. d.=not described; p. l.=probably lost.)

TRIANGLE COMPUTATION USING TWO SIDES AND INCLUDED ANGLE

(for calculating machine computation)

$$\left[\cot B_p = \left(\frac{a}{b} - \cos C_p \right) / \sin C_p; \quad c = \frac{a \sin C_p}{\sin A_p} \right]^*$$

C_s	$^{\circ}$	$'$	$''$	a		Log m
Sph. excess				b		Log sin C_s
$\frac{1}{3}$				$\frac{a}{b}$	1.48876430	Log a
C_p					0.36462896	Log b
B_p	26	40	30.6	$\cos C_p$	1.85339326	Log sph. ex.
$B_p + C_p$				$\sin C_p$	0.93115290	Sph. excess
A_p				$\cot B_p^{**}$	1.99042849	

(Sketch)

CHECK COMPUTATION

NO.	STATION	SPHERICAL ANGLE	SPHERICAL EXCESS	PLANE ANGLE AND DISTANCE	LOGARITHM
2-3					4.286399
1	Smith Pt. L.H.	111 23 05.1			0.0309789
2	Bulleye	26 40 30.6			9.6521803
3	Reedville Muni. W.T.	41 56 24.3			9.8250060
1-3				9323.050	3.969558
1-2				13879.824	4.142384
Bulleye-Reedville Muni. W.T.		103 42 18.1			
Reedville Muni. W.T.-Bulleye		283 34 26.8			
2-3					
1					
2					
3					
1-3					
1-2					

*The subscripts s and p on this form refer to spherical and plane angles respectively.

**When B_p is very small, yielding a large value for $\cot B_p$, use the reciprocal of this formula to give $\tan B_p$.

TRIANGLE COMPUTATION USING TWO SIDES AND INCLUDED ANGLE

(for calculating machine computation)

$$\left[\cot B_p = \left(\frac{a}{b} - \cos C_p \right) / \sin C_p; \quad c = \frac{a \sin C_p}{\sin A_p} \right]^*$$

C_s	°	'	"	a	Log m
Sph. excess				b	Log sin C_s
$\frac{3}{3}$				$\frac{a}{b}$	Log a
C_p				$\cos C_p$	Log b
B_p				0.93183169	
$B_p + C_p$				$\frac{a}{b} - \cos C_p$	Log sph. ex.
A_p				0.35403231	
				$\sin C_p$	Sph. excess
				0.36289075	
				$\cot B_p^{**}$	0.97558924

(Sketch)

CHECK COMPUTATION

NO.	STATION	SPHERICAL ANGLE	SPHERICAL EXCESS	PLANE ANGLE AND DISTANCE	LOGARITHM
2-3					3.847375
1 Smith Pt. L.H.		21 16 40.2			0.4402241
2 Tangier Id Ch Sp.		45 42 28.5			9.8547851
3 Bulleye		113 00 51.3			9.9639802
1-3				13879.824	4.142384
1-2				17847.566	4.251579
Tangier Id Ch Sp. - Bulleye		$63^{\circ} 26' 18.0''$			
Bulleye - Tangier Id Ch Sp.		$243^{\circ} 23' 40.0''$			
2-3					
1					
2					
3					
1-3					
1-2					

*The subscripts s and p on this form refer to spherical and plane angles respectively.

**When B_p is very small, yielding a large value for $\cot B_p$, use the reciprocal of this formula to give $\tan B_p$.

POSITION COMPUTATION, FIRST-ORDER TRIANGULATION

(For calculating machine computation)

SAN MARCOS WRECK

α	2	to 3	243	23	40	α	3	to 2	63	26	18
$2^d \angle$		&	+ 124	48	37	$3^d \angle$		&	- 31	05	23
α	2	to 1	8	12	17	α	3	to 1	32	20	55
$\Delta\alpha$			-		32	$\Delta\alpha$			-	3	10
			180	00	00.00				180	00	00.00
α'	1	to 2	188	11	45	α'	1	to 3	212	17	45
First Angle of Triangle			24 06 00.0								
ϕ	37	47 55.649	2 BULLEYE	λ	76 03 50.087	ϕ	37	49 37.786	3 TANGIER ID. CH SPIRE	λ	75 59 32.818
			s=8898.800	$\Delta\lambda$	+ 51.853				s=14149.100	$\Delta\lambda$	+ 5 09.122
ϕ'	37	43 09.963	1 WRECK	λ'	76 04 41.940	ϕ'			1 WRECK	λ'	76 04 41.940
307.1593"			(log s = 3.94933)			1027.1525"			(log s = 4.15073)		
$\Delta\phi$			b=(y/10,000) ²						b=(y/10,000) ²		
$\sin \alpha$	+		x cor. = - $\frac{1}{2}$ fb			$\sin \alpha$	+		x cor. = - $\frac{1}{2}$ fb		
$\cos \alpha$	+		x' + 1269.952			$\cos \alpha$	+		x' + 7570.749		
$x=s \sin \alpha$	+		H 0.040831039			$x=s \sin \alpha$	+		H		
$y=-s \cos \alpha$	-		Hx' = (approx. $\Delta\lambda''$)			$y=-s \cos \alpha$	-		Hx' = (approx. $\Delta\lambda''$)		
$a = (x'/10,000)^2$	0.01613		$\text{Arc}-\sin \frac{V(Va)}{\text{cor}} = + \frac{V(Va)}{15}$			$a = (x'/10,000)^2$	0.57316		$\text{Arc}-\sin \frac{V(Va)}{\text{cor}} = + \frac{V(Va)}{15}$		
y cor. = +fa			$\Delta\lambda''$ 51.8535-			y cor. = +fa			$\Delta\lambda''$ 309.1215		
y_0	4,184,959.682		$\sin \phi$ 0.61289038			y_0	4,188,108.637		$\sin \phi$ 0.61328157		
y'	- 8807.716		$\sin \phi'$			y'	- 11953.275		$\sin \phi'$		
y_1	4,176,151.966		1 + cos $\Delta\phi$			y_1	4,176,155.362		1 + cos $\Delta\phi$		
Va	- .098		$\frac{\sin \phi + \sin \phi'}{1 + \cos \Delta\phi}$			Va	- 3.471		$\frac{\sin \phi + \sin \phi'}{1 + \cos \Delta\phi}$		
y_2	4,176,151.868		$-\Delta\alpha''$ (approx.)			y_2	4,176,151.891		$-\Delta\alpha''$ (approx.)		
V	6.05538		$+ F(\Delta\lambda'')^3$			V			$+ F(\Delta\lambda'')^3$		
K (Va/1,000) ² +			$-\Delta\alpha''$			K (Va/1,000) ² +			$-\Delta\alpha''$		

POSITION COMPUTATION, FIRST-ORDER TRIANGULATION

(For calculating machine computation)

RB WR LIGHTED BELL BUOY MARKING
SAN MARCOS WRECK.

α	2	to 3	310	18	23	α	3	to 2	130	22	49
$2^d \angle$		&	+ 22	35	18	$3^d \angle$		&	- 121	27	12
α	2	to 1	332	53	41	α	3	to 1	8	55	37
$\Delta\alpha$			+ 3	50		$\Delta\alpha$			-		35
			180	00	00.00				180	00	00.00
α'	1	to 2	152	57	31 + 1	α'	1	to 3	188	55	02

First Angle of Triangle

35° 57' 30"

ϕ	37	52	47.090	² S M I T H P T. L. H.	λ	76	11	02.732	ϕ	37	47	55.649	³ B U L L E Y E	λ	76	03	50.087
				$s = 20170.650$	$\Delta\lambda$	-	6	15.241					$s = 9079.200$	$\Delta\lambda$	+	57.524	
ϕ'	37	43	04.538	¹ B U O Y	λ'	76	04	47.490	ϕ'	37	43	04.724	¹ B U O Y	λ'	76	04	47.611

$\Delta\phi$	139.9065 ^m	(log $s = 4.30472$) $b = (y/10,000)^2$	$\Delta\phi$	1163.125 ^m	(log $s = 3.95805$) $b = (y/10,000)^2$
$\sin \alpha$	-	x cor. = $-\frac{1}{2}fb$	$\sin \alpha$	+	x cor. = $-\frac{1}{2}fb$
$\cos \alpha$	+	$x' - 9190.291$	$\cos \alpha$	+	$x' + 1408.865$
$x = s \sin \alpha$	-	H 0.040830212	$x = s \sin \alpha$	+	H 0.040830240
$y = -s \cos \alpha$	-	$Hx' = (\text{approx. } \Delta\lambda'')$	$y = -s \cos \alpha$	-	$Hx' = (\text{approx. } \Delta\lambda'')$
$a = (x'/10,000)^2$	0.84461	$\text{Arc-sin } \frac{V(Va)}{\text{cor}} = +\frac{V(Va)}{15}$	$a = (x'/10,000)^2$	0.01985	$\text{Arc-sin } \frac{V(Va)}{\text{cor}} = +\frac{V(Va)}{15}$
y cor. = +fa		$\Delta\lambda''$ 375.2415	y cor. = +fa		$\Delta\lambda''$ 57.5243
y_0 4,193,945.052		$\sin \phi$ 0.61400623	y_0 4,184,959.682		$\sin \phi$ 0.61289038
y' - 17 955.324		$\sin \phi'$	y' - 8 969.224		$\sin \phi'$
y_1 4,175,989.728		1 + cos $\Delta\phi$	y_1 4,175,990.458		1 + cos $\Delta\phi$
Va - 5.114		$\sin \phi + \sin \phi'$ 1 + cos $\Delta\phi$	Va - .120		$\sin \phi + \sin \phi'$ 1 + cos $\Delta\phi$
y_2 4,175,984.614		- $\Delta\alpha''$ (approx.)	y_2 4,175,990.338		- $\Delta\alpha''$ (approx.)
V 6.05506		$+ F(\Delta\lambda'')^3$	V		$+ F(\Delta\lambda'')^3$
K (Va/1,000) ² +		- $\Delta\alpha''$	K (Va/1,000) ² +		- $\Delta\alpha''$

~~-147.944³²~~
1 -217.36²⁷₄₄

+235.25741

n

322.2864

c₁

-196.2480

+0.60892

181.1595

-16.5858

+0.05146

+10.1918

+8925.5

~~-27.6943~~

+7945.9

61.6602

c₂

+0.0924

-0.00150

5.7734

+13380.8529

-217.00955

-1596.7

4.9198

c₃

-1157.4194

+235.25741

Wed. 11/11/11 # #

NY	Bu.	Bu	NY
0	3	4	5
8	9	5	7
4	2	2	4
7	1	7	3
1	7	1	9

143"

61 07
6

57
68
70

~~39~~ 76
~~17~~
~~+3~~

60 58

147° 59'

148° 09'

148° 25'

61

148 11

39 15' 20" + 2'

61 03' 40" + 3'

23 45' 00" + 2'

17 25' 40" + 2'

148° 1X' 00" + 3'

70° 05' 00" + 2'

359° 45' ~~40"~~
~~14'~~ ~~20"~~

REEDVILLE MUNI WT.

ϕ 37 50 23.556
 χ 76 16 38.420

α to Smith Pt L.H. 241 38 02.5

61 41 28.5

~~149 47~~
Smith Pt L.H. - 329 43

RHC

TIDE NOTE FOR HYDROGRAPHIC SHEET

Chart Division: R. H. Carstens

2 January 1957

Plane of reference approved in
1 volumes of sounding records for

HYDROGRAPHIC SHEET FE No. 7 1956

Locality San Marcos Wreck, Chesapeake Bay

Chief of Party: L. G. Taylor in 1956

Plane of reference is mean low water

ft. on tide staff at

ft. below B.M.

Height of mean high water above plane of reference is $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

NOTE: Tide reducers were entered and verified using Hampton Roads observations with the following allowances:

<u>Time Difference</u>	<u>Ratio of Range</u>
+3 Hrs.	0.5

Condition of records satisfactory except as noted below:

William Shafos
Signature

Chief, Tides Branch

Comm-DC 34330

Hydrographic Surveys (Chart Division)

HYDROGRAPHIC SURVEY NO. F.E.No..7, 1956

Records accompanying survey:

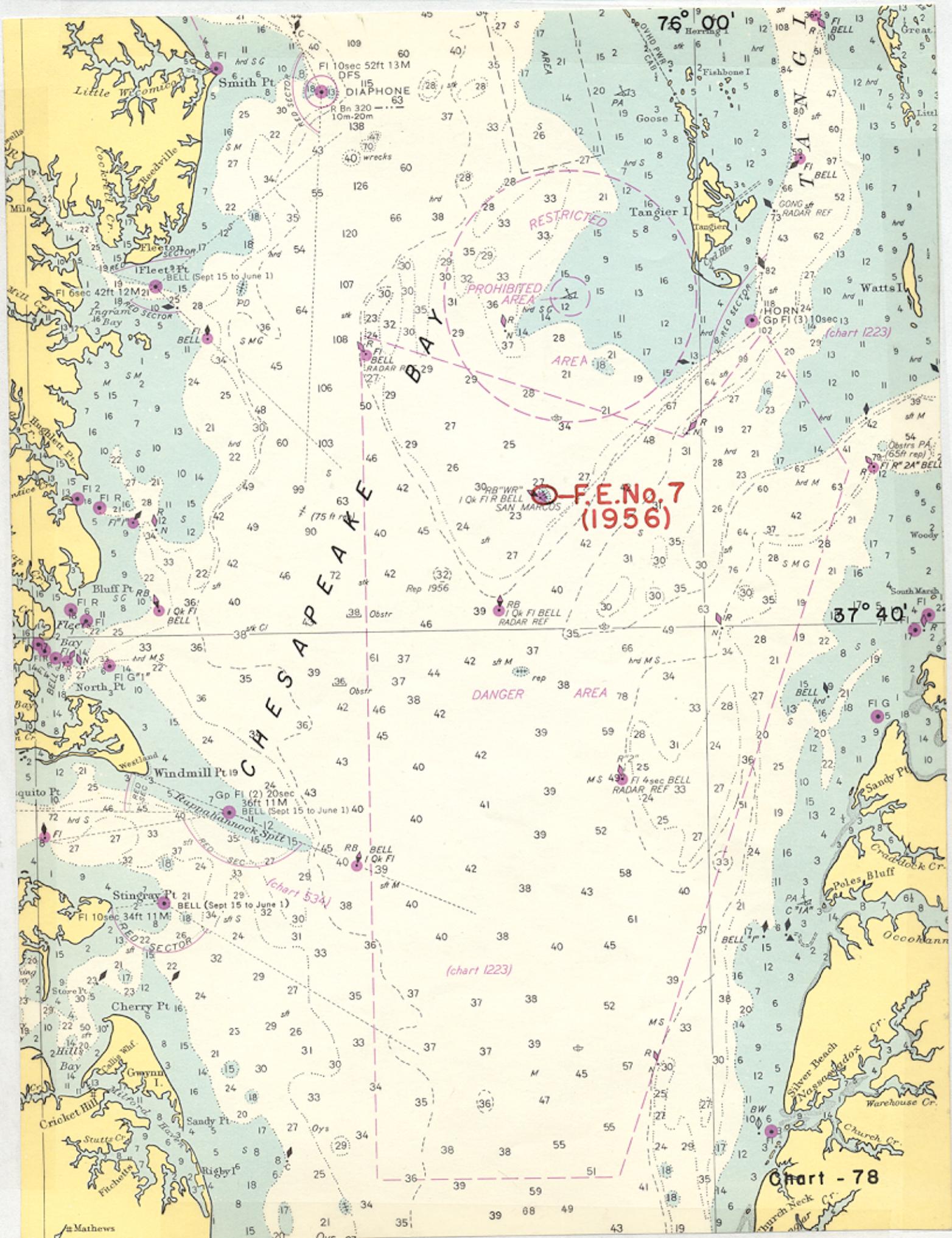
Boat sheets; sounding vols.; wire drag vols.;
bomb vols.; graphic recorder rolls;
special reports, etc. 1-Aluminum mounted sheet and 1-Envelope
.of.records.....

The following statistics will be submitted with the cartog-
rapher's report on the sheet:

Number of positions on sheet
Number of positions checked
Number of positions revised
Number of soundings revised (refers to depth only)
Number of soundings erroneously spaced
Number of signals erroneously plotted or transferred
Topographic details	Time
Junctions	Time
Verification of soundings from graphic record	Time

Verification by.....Total time Date

Reviewed by..... Time Date



NAUTICAL CHARTS BRANCH

SURVEY NO. F.E. 7, 1956

Record of Application to Charts

M-2168-1

A basic hydrographic or topographic survey supersedes all information of like nature on the uncorrected chart. Give reasons for deviations, if any, from recommendations made under "Comparison with Charts" in the Review.